

# The SUBURBAN and COUNTRY HOME FLOWERS, FRUITS and VEGETABLES

EDITED by EDWARD C. VICK

## Clivias Are Excellent Pot Plants for Windows or Conservatories--Primula Malacoides Another Charming Pot Plant for Window Gardens

Clivias are useful plants either for the window garden or conservatory. They are beautiful in bloom and their bold foliage makes them useful for filling in when out of flower.

The culture of clivias is of the very easiest. The flowering period is during the spring and summer months, the plants remaining in flower a long time. The flowers are borne in long clusters of from ten to twenty flowers each and the individual blossoms are about two inches long. The color is orange red, shading to buff.

The clivia does not like to be disturbed, and is best when left in the same pot for several years and given an abundance of liquid manure just previous to and during the flowering period.

When potting use good potting soil, adding sufficient sand to make it porous, and add a fair quantity of ground bone, as the plants are excessive feeders. Take care not to break the thick, fleshy roots.

Clivias do not object to shade, with a winter temperature of not less than fifty degrees at night, with moderate watering until the plants are in active growth, when they require an abundance.

About three years are required to grow from seed, single crowned plants in six inch pots. A hothouse is needed to germinate the seeds. Plants may

be obtained from Henry A. Dreer, Philadelphia.

### PRIMULA MALACOIDES.

This plant was discovered by George Forrest of Bess, Limited, Liverpool, in the Yunnan Alps and was introduced a few years ago by that seed house. Primula Malacoides is certainly a charming pot plant for window gardens. The plants literally spend themselves in bloom and at the same time provide seed for the next generation.

Whether in large or small pots, the plants throw up a cloud of fairylike bloom on stalks six to ten inches long, beginning to flower as soon as the crown of leaves has developed. The larger and stronger the plants the greater the production of blooms.

There are two varieties, the original, a delicate shade of lavender, and a white variety. Other colors will no doubt be produced later. The flowers measure from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter and are borne in whorls on tall, graceful spikes in great profusion. The plants bloom in four or five months from sowing.

Primula Malacoides thrives best in a moderately heated greenhouse, as it loves moisture. If allowed to dry out it dies quickly. Seeds may be obtained of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt street, or Vaughan's seed store, Barclay, corner Church street.

### DWARF PEAS.

By H. E. HAYDOCK.

Dwarf peas have many points to recommend them. In the first place no brush is required for their support. This saves the trouble of gathering the brush and properly setting it so that it will not be blown over by heavy winds.

While the tall growing varieties of peas will perhaps bear a little better they also require more room, as owing to their height they cast more shade. Therefore dwarf varieties may be planted closer together, and so, taking less space, allow more to be planted, thus offsetting the heavier bearing of the taller varieties.

Dwarf peas being only from twelve to fourteen inches in height can be grown as close as six inches apart when they are planted in double rows, and these double rows as close as two feet apart. Still this way of plant-

ing is governed to a certain extent by the soil and the manure applied and the writer obtains the best general results when the dwarf peas are planted in single rows about two and a half feet apart.

Peas do well require a rich soil, so they should be given well rotted manure, but mold is also good. I cover that portion of the ground to be given to peas with leaves that are gathered in the fall. These lay on the ground during the winter, then in the spring a portion are burned off and, stable manure being then added, the rest are ploughed under.

After the first sowing is made in April peas can be planted every two weeks up to the first of June.

Peas seem to be very susceptible to the amount of moisture in the soil, so that it will be found best if the soil is wet to plant at about two inches deep, while if the soil is dry they should be planted as deep as four inches.

When the peas are planted it is well to have the drill a little flattened at its base so that the peas can be scattered in the row, but they must not be allowed to touch each other. This will give a thicker stand than if planted in a more direct line.

It is a good plan to try out a new variety of pea each year besides those that are regularly planted. Then one will come upon the variety best suited to the soil or his requirements. After trying out a number of varieties in this manner I find American Wonder and Nott's Excelsior as being the most satisfactory.

Planted at the same time it will be found that Nott's Excelsior will ripen first, followed closely by American Wonder, thus one will supplement the other. They then can be planted every two weeks until the first of June. Some may prefer, however, to plant with early peas those that mature much later, rather than make repeated sowings in this manner.

### FERTILIZING THE GARDEN.

Stable manure is the best fertilizer for the family garden, also for the flower garden, and where it can be obtained its liberal use will be found profitable. It keeps the soil in good mechanical condition, as well as supplying the necessary plant food.

In addition to the stable manure as the plant foods are immediately available and give the plants a quick start. A good fertilizer to use is one containing 3 to 4 per cent. nitrogen, 7 to 8 per cent. phosphoric acid and 4 per cent. potash. Broadcast this over the garden in the spring at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds to the square rod. If no manure has been used the quantity of fertilizer should be doubled. Rake the fertilizer lightly into the surface of the soil.

Hardwood ashes are also beneficial spread at the rate of 10 to 20 pounds to the square rod, raked in lightly. Poultry manure is particularly valuable for leafy vegetables. Spread thinly over the ground and mix with the surface soil by raking. If it is used after the plants are up or are up from seed, mix thoroughly before using with three or four times its bulk of soil, otherwise it will injure the plants.

### THE COMING UP OF SEEDS.

By MARTHA McCULLOCH WILLIAMS.

This bit of experience is set forth for the benefit of those who plant imported seed. It came about in this way: Through an article contributed to an outdoor publication I came in touch with an English exile in Yokohama, and after some correspondence, received from him seed of some very rare and wonderful Japanese morning glories. Eighteen varieties in all, each labelled with its native name. The names in translation were poetic indeed, the descriptions accompanying them presaged marvellous flowers. Naturally the seed commanded special care. They came in late fall and were kept in a steam heated apartment until planting time—that is to say, the middle of February, 1919.

They were well planted—in fine loose earth, only twice their own depth. Further the earth was kept moist, but not wet, and the pots containing it set, after the first two days, in full sunshine, but, of course, inside the house, in eight days a seed popped up. The new plant was particularly luscious. Next day there was another, after two more days a third. All the young plants thrived, but for a full month they had the pots to themselves. Then three more seed did their duty. After that time no further germination was abandoned. The seeds had been set upon the outer sill—through the coath of May and early June, the young plants grew very slowly, but developed flower buds. These, albeit imperfect, upon opening gave such promise of beauty as to make the prodigal of them more than ever anxious to pamper and cooer the plants into full strength. Therefore they were again taken inside, fertilized weekly, with liquid manure, and kept well watered and free of dust. Thus there came to blow a frilly white glory, as full as a flower, as a double petunia, but translucent as to texture, a white margined pure scarlet flower, bigger than the common, and a very long throated blue and white blossom, three and a half inches across. It was almost pure white at first unfolding, but by 8 o'clock showed all the green of the outer rim, the most delicate cloudings of blue. The vine is a most vigorous grower, and the fine semi-palmate leaves veined and streaked with greenish white.

After these early plants were thus in flower five more seed came up. The latest of them appeared upon the 19th of July, almost four months from the planting. Yet the newer seedlings show no lack of health or vigor—they are growing indeed more rapidly than their rather kinked. The puzzle is: Why under exactly the same conditions seed of the same sort should vary so much in germination. Had all the pot surfaces been left undisturbed, there might be yet other later sproutings. But two pots were dug all over



Clivia.

and turned upside down in the transplanting of the first fruits.

Hereafter the planter will be very wary of disturbing alien sowings until long after even an unreasonable time. Why all the seed did not come up, morning glories being especially hardy, is a matter of speculation. Opinion is divided as to sweating in the steamer hold or drying out after arrival. The moral is—wait and watch, all ye who put your hopes into seeds from across the sea.

### NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

Free public lectures will be delivered in the lecture hall of the museum building of the garden, Bronx Park, Saturday afternoons, at 4 o'clock, as follows: April 12, "Scenic Features of North American Mountains," by Ledyard Jeffers; April 19, "The Place of Trees in Men's Affairs," by Carl Bannwart; April 26, "Some Interesting Tropical Trees," by Dr. W. A. Merrill; May 3, "Evergreens," by G. V. Nash; May 10, "Plant Hybrids," Dr. H. B. Stout; May 17, "The Future of American Forestry," by Prof. J. W. Toumey; May 24, "The Recognition of Medicinal and Poisonous Properties in Unknown Plants," by Dr. H. H. Rusby; May 31, "Floral and Scenic Features of the Panama Canal Zone," by Dr. M. A. Howe; June 7, "The Botanical Garden at Buitenzorg, Java," by Dr. H. A. Gleason. (Exhibition of roses and peonies June 7 and 8.) June 14, "Destructive Insects," by Dr. F. J. Seaver. The lectures, which occupy an hour, will be illustrated by lantern slides and other devices. Doors closed at 4 o'clock; late comers admitted at 4:15 o'clock.

The museum building is reached by the Harlem division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to Botanical Garden station, by trolley cars to Bedford Park or by the Third Avenue elevated railway to Botanical Garden, Bronx Park. Visitors coming by the subway change to the elevated railway at 149th street and Third Avenue. Those coming by the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway change at 180th street for crotonway trolley, transferring north at Third Avenue.

The Rocky Ford muskmelon is in reality Nettled Gem. Introduced thirty-eight years ago, 1881, by W. Atlee Burpee & Co. The earliest muskmelon tested in our trial gardens was Emerald Gem. It is excellent for home use and near by markets but does not ship well.

### INCENSE PLANT.

The incense plant, humes elegans, should be started this spring from seed, and the plants kept in pots the first season, as being biennial they do not flower until the second season and not being hardy they will not winter over outdoors.

Give them a light open compost and if frost is excluded no artificial heat will be required.

The plants can be set out next season. They are from four to six feet high, of fragrant reddish brown and are excellent for cutting.

Formerly the seeds were offered by various seedmen, but now Thorburn's is the only catalogue where they are found.

### SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUSTS.

In 1669 Nathaniel Moreton, who lived at Cambridge, Mass., wrote "New England's Memorial." In it he told of "a kind of a pestilential fever" that had prevailed in 1633 and "carried off many of the whites and Indians in and near Plymouth."

to be Thomas Matthews, son of Gov. Samuel Matthews of Virginia, who observed the cicadas in 1675, fell into the same error.

"The third strange appearance," he writes of the cicadas of that year "was swarms of flies about an inch long and big as the tip of a man's little finger, rising out of spigot holes in the earth, which eat the new-sprouted leaves from the tops of the trees without other harm, and in a month left us."

Pehr Kalm a number of years later was a more accurate observer. He wrote a report on America for the Swedish Government, in which he said:

"There are a kind of locusts which about every seventeenth year come hither in incredible numbers. They come out of the ground in the middle of May and make, for six weeks to weeks, such a noise in the trees and grounds that two persons who meet in such places cannot understand each other unless they speak louder than the locusts can chirp. During that time the locusts are eating in their tall holes in the soft bark of the little branches on trees, by which means these branches are ruined. They do no other harm to the trees or other plants."

For nearly 300 years, then, the written record of the cicada has been piling up, undergoing corrections now and then, receiving new discoveries from time to time. As nearly as can be judged, it is complete now. The latest addition is a circular, "The 17-Year Locust in 1919," written by Dixon Merritt of the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture. It gives a succinct history of the cicada and the protective means that can be taken against it. The circular is available to interested persons in the twenty-one States where the periodical cicada will appear this year, which includes New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and other Southern and Western States.

### FLOWERS FOR BEES.

To furnish flowers that supply the most honey, if the plants are to be raised from seed, sow sweet alyssum, aquilegia, aubretia, balsam, candytuft, clarkia, myosotis, nigella, nasturtium, nemophila, nigella, silene and stocks.

This seedling annuals so each plant will have ample room for development. Because the plants are grown in a crowded condition is the cause of many failures. Better a few good than a lot of poor plants.

### REAPING WITHOUT SOWING.

"Have we been reaping where we have not sown? The annals of agriculture in this country show conclusively that we have. New England is not alone in the indictment. It has been the fate of agriculture in America to leave in its wake exhausted soil—soil no longer capable of sustaining profitable crop production. The history of the Western movement may be condensed into this single phrase, the impulse of farmers to build treasuries out of soil fertility. Our agricultural development has been made at the expense of America's greatest natural resource. We have developed our agriculture in the same manner as oil operators have developed their industry. When an oil well goes dry the drill is sent down in a new section of the field, and a short lived "gusher" is the reward.

HENS AS TROUBLE MAKERS.

She is ubiquitous in the country and she is responsible for more ill temper and swear words than any other biped. Cooperating with her irresponsible owner, she can drive an owner from her own land and into a law suit.

I once had a field of young rye destroyed by a neighbor's flock of hens; also the grass that the rye was protecting. I placed a wire netting along the line fence. They chose another route, via the public road and the gates. We abandoned grain culture and planted the field to fruit. To circumvent the hens each tree was staked and surrounded with stones

## The Best Varieties of Dwarf Peas for the Home Garden--Best Fertilizers--Control of Plant Lice--Flowers for Bees

and the trees thrived, but the land between the trees could not be given to hood crops, so bramble fruits were set in the same way, but the labor of removing the stones and replanting them was a continual source of irritation.

Occasionally the hens came up to the lawn and the flower garden, and to protect the plants we set around them old horseshoes obtained from the blacksmith. This served for a time, but upon one occasion the old gardener became so excited that with the aid of the dogs he drove the hens into the barn and cut the nails from the claws of every one. The gardener's boy thought it such a fine joke that he narrated the circumstances to the neighboring boys. Then the owner of the hens lay in wait for the gardener and gave him a beating, saying that his hens had ceased to lay since their scratching for a living had been made impossible. He was obliged to sell them.

The gardener obtained a warrant for assault and the hen man was fined. In revenge he sued me for the act of my servant. Although I had been away at the time, my attorney argued the case on the facts; the country justice gave a heavy money judgment against me, saying I had been guilty of cruelty toward a poor man and had violated the laws of the S. P. C. A. of which I was a member! The famous trial of Bardell against Pickwick could not have been more diverting. The decision was reversed upon appeal to a higher court. A few days later my barn was set afire and that building destroyed with great damage to my stock. I am now seeking a home in some "howling wilderness" where no hen can break in and steal.

SUBAN P. OKIE.

### CONTROL OF PLANT LICE IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Aphids, or plant lice, are small, soft-bodied insects that obtain their food by sucking the juices from plants by means of a beak which they insert most often in the under side of a leaf. They often cause the leaf to curl, and in the case of severe attacks ruin the crop by killing many of the plants.

Although there are many species of aphids which attack vegetable crops, fortunately they can all be controlled by the same materials and the same methods. Some species of garden aphids have certain peculiar habits a knowledge of which enables one to deal with them effectively.

The life history of all the garden plant lice is much the same. All pass the winter in the egg stage in northern localities. Most of the females produce living young without the intervention of the male. Both sexes appear in the fall, however, and fertilization occurs previous to the laying of the eggs, which survive the winter. All species produce both winged and wingless forms. Each female probably produces on the average more than forty young, and as many as fifteen to twenty-five generations a year.

Most of the different species have characteristically colored bodies, but the color of the aphids of some species may vary from a pale green to nearly black. Most aphids are some shade of green, but they may be black, pink, yellow or almost white.

While most aphids of the same species feed upon only closely related plants, it sometimes happens that they will feed upon plants distantly related. This is an important fact which should be considered in the control measures. For instance, the potato louse (*Macrosiphum solanivora*) feeds upon the potato, early spring and late fall on the rose in preference to other plants. It migrates to potatoes, tomatoes, peppers, eggplants and many other plants during the latter part of spring. The pea aphid (*Macrosiphum pisum*) migrates back and forth between sprays and clover. The spinach aphid (*Myzus persicae*) feeds upon a wide range of vegetables and trees, including peach, cherry, spinach, cabbage, celery, etc. The cabbage louse (*Aphis brassicae*) is mostly confined to plants of the family cruciferae, and the melon louse (*Aphis gossypii*) is usually confined to vine crops.

The first step in the control of plant lice is to destroy everything upon which the winter eggs of the aphid are laid. Crops badly infested with aphids in the fall should be disked and ploughed under or burned. Weeds, especially those belonging to the same families as the cultivated crops, should not be allowed to grow, as they afford an excellent breeding place.

Aphids insert their beaks into the plant tissues for their food and are not injured by arsenical sprays. Soap spray must be used which will kill the insect by contact and yet be so weak that it will not injure the plant.

Nicotine sulphate (40 per cent. nicotine) is the most easily prepared and most effective spray that can be used against aphids. When used at the rate of one part nicotine sulphate to one thousand parts of water the spray is effective against most aphids. The following formula supplies the ingredients in the right proportions:

Nicotine sulphate (40 per cent. nicotine), 2-5 pint, or 6.1 fluid ounces; any laundry soap, 2 pounds; water, 50 gallons.

The soap is added as a spreader and to make the solution slightly more volatile. When the nicotine sulphate is used with water alone the addition of soap adds materially, but when used in combination with other sprays the soap is omitted. The nicotine sulphate may be added to Bordeaux mixture, lime sulphur or arsenate of lead in the same proportions as with water. The one application may thus serve two or three purposes.

When used against the potato aphid the strength of the above formula should be increased to one part to eight hundred; that would be one-half pint of nicotine sulphate to 50 gallons of water.

For small patches 1½ teaspoonfuls of nicotine sulphate and 1 ounce of soap to each gallon of water will prove effective against all garden aphids. To prepare the solution all that is necessary is to measure out the amount of nicotine sulphate needed,

put it in the spray outfit and dilute with water, Bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur to the proper proportion. When soap is added it is best to dissolve it in the water.

Spray used for aphids must come into direct contact with the lice to be effective. As the aphids are found on the lower sides of the leaves, it is necessary to have a spray apparatus which will underspray the leaves. A nozzle attached to the pole at an angle of 45 degrees serves this purpose very well.

It is highly desirable that high pressure (125 to 175 pounds) be used, as this creates a mist which is blown against the leaves and reaches many more lice than would otherwise be possible.

For a few plants an atomizer or whisk broom may be used for applying the spray. For city gardeners a knapsack spray is usually sufficient. However, for really effective work a high pressure pump or power outfit is best, because it furnishes more pressure. The barrel pump is large enough for the average commercial garden, while the power outfit may be used on large commercial gardens. One to four leads of hose may be used on a power outfit.

The spraying should be done while the foliage is dry, as moisture on the plants tends to weaken the spray material and make the results unsatisfactory. The training of the vine crops into rows makes the application of the spray much easier.

For the control of aphids in greenhouse the evaporation of a quickly volatile alkaline preparation known as "Nico-Fume" is recommended. It may be evaporated most conveniently

on steam pipes or over oil lamps, and is used at the rate of 1 ounce to each 4,000 cubic feet of greenhouse space. The fumigation should be done on a still night, with all the ventilators tightly closed. An oil can, with the opening enlarged is excellent for applying the "Nico-Fume" to the steam pipes.

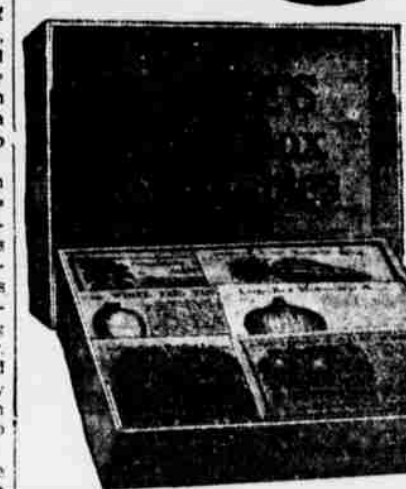
The control of plant lice is really very easy even though the lice may attack every vegetable in the garden. The most important points to be remembered in controlling lice are: First, to watch constantly and apply the remedy as soon as the pest appears and before it has curled the leaves; second, to make a thorough application of the spray; and third, to use high pressure in making the application. H. D. BROWN, Illinois.

### RE-MOVE-ABLE STEEL CLOTHES POSTS & FLAG POLES COST LESS THAN WOOD



NEWARK STEEL POST CO., Newark, New Jersey.

## Burpee's Seeds



Quality in Seeds is the first thing to consider. You cannot succeed with your garden unless you plant "Seeds that Grow."

If you want good results with the least effort, we suggest that you plant the garden listed below.

**Burpee's Dollar Box**  
Sufficient seed to plant a garden 20 by 30 feet. A complete vegetable garden for \$1.00.

Burpee's Dollar Box contains the following Vegetable Seeds:

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO., SEED GROWERS  
485 N. Fifth Street Philadelphia

## ERSKINE PARK

The Best Everbearing Red Raspberry  
Berries Large, Perfectly Formed, Beautifully Colored, Deliciously Flavored. Hardy in Plant; in Blossom; in Fruit.

### GROWTH AND HARDINESS.

The plant is by far the strongest growing Raspberry we have ever seen. It branches out like a tree and has the largest and most roots of any variety. It is perfectly hardy, originating in the Berkshire Hills.

### FRUIT.

The Ranere and St. Regis have been the standard up to the present time. In the Erskine Park we have a berry that far surpasses either of these—both in quality and size—a Raspberry that is a delight to eat, each berry being of a large size, with its delicious melting flesh, full of rich creamy juice, highly flavored and sweet as honey.

### SEASON.

Consider the joy and satisfaction of having such berries as you can eat all through the Autumn, a source of wonder to your neighbors, and you can pick the finest Raspberries until the snow flies! On November 20th we cut a large branch of the ERSKINE PARK with blossoms, green berries and ripe fruit upon it.

Strong Field Grown Bearing Plants, per six \$3, per twelve \$5, per fifty \$15.

GLEN BROS., Inc., 1859 Main Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
Send for our 1919 Catalog which describes the "World's Best" Trees and Plants for your garden.

## DAHLIAS of Distinction

My newest creations in Dahlias, The "Millionaire." The world's best in size, color and durability. Some flowers of the "Millionaire" the past season measured 13 inches in diameter.

### REDUCED IN PRICE THIS YEAR

Large Strong Bulbs: The U. S. A., Deep Orange \$2.50  
The Elliptical, Light Orange 10.00  
The Mountain Shasta, Pink 3.00  
The Lady Helen, Rose Pink 3.00

### THE NEW 1919 GROUP.

The Ten Sea Lyons:

ADRIATIC ACCUTANIA MEDINA  
ARLANZA OLYMPIC  
EMPEROR OF ASIA ORVETO  
LAPLAND ROCHAMBEAU

All \$5.00 EACH, or the WHOLE GROUP, \$45.00.

I still have a few of my special collections:

No. 1-15 Labeled Bulbs, no two alike, postpaid \$1.25  
No. 2-15 Labeled Bulbs, no two alike, postpaid 2.25  
No. 3-15 Labeled Bulbs, no two alike, postpaid 5.00  
No. 4-25 Unlabeled Bulbs, \$1.00. Postage, 40c.

For more STILLMAN DAHLIAS you get the Best.

GEO. L. STILLMAN  
Dahlia Specialist  
Box S-9, WESTERLY, RHODE ISLAND

**SUNLIGHT**  
YOUR GARDEN CALLS  
The Sunlight Sash, whether set on Hot-beds, Cold Frames or our small, inexpensive, Greenhouse, is the class for results and last a lifetime.  
Order now and have them ready. It glazes both sides and eliminates the draught of handling mate and shutters.  
The Suntraps frames go by post. Prices: Small size, \$10.00; medium size, \$15.00; large size, \$20.00. Postage, 50c. per frame.  
Each Frame and Greenhouse described and priced in our Catalog. It is free; ask for it.  
Sunlight Double Glass Sash Co., 625 East Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

## Garden Full of Gladioli for \$1.00

The Gladiolus is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown and there is no reason why every family can't enjoy this grand flower—it is as easy to grow as the potato.

Blooms from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

For only ONE DOLLAR we will send 50 Bulbs of our Grand Prize Mixture, which covers every conceivable shade in the Gladiolus kingdom.

Each year we sell thousands of these bulbs and receive numerous testimonials as to their merit. ORDER YOUR BULBS NOW so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden.

Simple culture directions in package. Mail this advertisement, or proceed to our store with Check, Money Order, Dollar Bill or Stamp, and secure this splendid collection, sent prepaid to any point in the U. S. east of the Mississippi. For points West and Canada add 25c.—(\$1.25).

Our 1919 Spring Catalogue sent on request.

**Stump & Walter Co.** 30-32 Barclay St., New York City

**JUST \$5**  
will buy all the fruit you need for eating and preserving, as long as you live, luscious and ripe—picked fresh from your own garden.

Leading varieties:  
2 Peach  
1 Apple  
1 Pear  
1 Plum  
1 Cherry (Sweet or Sour)  
Vigorous Trees, 4 to 6 feet

Send us \$5.00 and we will express to you this fine collection. If you need other plants or trees—Roses, Evergreens, Rhododendrons, Shrubs, Old-Fashion Flowers or Fruit of any kind—tell us and we will send a catalog about them.

**Bobbink & Atkins**  
RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY

## BUY BEARING SIZE FRUIT TREES

and Save Years of Time, producing fruit quickly. No risk in planting.

**APPLES—PEARS—CHERRIES**  
75 cts. each; Orchard Size, 40 cts. each; \$30 per 100. Choice Peach Trees, 40 cts. each.  
English Walnut Trees, Northern Grown, 75 cts. each. THREE TO FOUR FEET SHRUBS, 25 cts. EACH  
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester, very large Double White flowers; Spiraea, Van Houttei, elegant shrubs, covered with and remaining in flower for three months; Honey-suckle, erect shrubs, with very fragrant flowers, pink, red, white.

**TWO YEAR OLD HEDGE PLANTS**  
Barberry Thunbergii, \$8.00 per 100.  
California Privet, \$3.00 per 100.  
Immense stock of Fruit Trees, Berries, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Ornamentals. CATALOGUE FREE.  
**WOODLAND NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y.**  
Established 1876 806 GABSON AVENUE